



Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) — Cable Jelly

Product Name: Cable Jelly

Supplier/Manufacturer: Basekim Chemical Production Co., UAE / Turkey

Intended Use: Insulation, water-blocking/sealing filling compound in plastic cable jackets, fiber optic cables, telephone cables to prevent moisture ingress, maintain signal integrity.

1) Identification

- **Synonyms:** Cable filling jelly, cable grease, moisture-blocking jelly
- **Product Description:** A stable mixture of solid, semi-solid, and liquid hydrocarbons, free of hazardous impurities, neutral odor, dry (no free water), designed for waterproofing / moisture protection inside cable jackets.

2) Hazard Identification (GHS)

- **Classification:**
 - Skin Irritation — Category 2 (if in contact for long periods)
 - Eye Irritation — Category 2A
 - May be harmful if inhaled when heated (vapors or fumes)
 - Not expected to be flammable under normal ambient conditions (solid/semi-solid), but vapors or molten product may ignite.
 - Not normally classified as environmentally hazardous, but oil components may have aquatic risks if large spills.
- **Signal Word:** WARNING
- **Hazard Statements (examples):**
 - H315: Causes skin irritation.
 - H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
 - H335: May cause respiratory irritation if vapors are inhaled.
 - H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (if ingested in significant amounts).
- **Precautionary Statements:**
 - P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 - P280: Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
 - P302 + P352: If on skin: Wash with soap and water.
 - P305 + P351 + P338: If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.



Remove contact lenses if present.

P310: Immediately call a medical professional if ingestion and aspiration risk.

P261: Avoid breathing vapors or fumes when heating.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

3) Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS Number*	Approximate Concentration (%)	Function / Notes
Paraffinic / petroleum hydrocarbon base oils and waxes	mixture	~ 70-90 %	Liquid or semi-liquid base to provide viscosity and sealing property
Solid/semi-solid hydrocarbon wax fraction	—	~ 10-30 %	Helps body and non-flow behavior under ambient conditions
Minor additives (e.g. antioxidants, thickeners, consistency agents)	proprietary	< 1-5 %	To improve thermal stability, long-term performance, prevent degradation

*Exact CAS numbers depend on precise fractionation and purity; should be included in the batch Certificate of Analysis where required.

4) First Aid Measures

- **Eye Contact:** Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contact lenses if present; seek medical attention if irritation continues.
- **Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing; wash skin thoroughly with soap and water; for molten product, cool quickly; for burns, seek medical care.
- **Inhalation:** If heating causes vapors or fumes, move person to fresh air; if breathing difficulty persists, get medical attention.
- **Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting; risk of aspiration; seek medical advice immediately.

5) Fire-Fighting Measures

- **Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Foam, dry chemical, CO₂.
- **Unsuitable Media:** High-pressure water jet (may spread molten jelly).



- **Fire hazards:** Burning can produce smoke, soot, carbon monoxide and dioxide, possible hydrocarbon fragments.
- **Flash Point:** To be determined by lab. For molten version likely above ~200 °C (example, replace with actual).
- **Protective Equipment:** Firefighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus and heat-resistant protective clothing.

6) Accidental Release Measures

- **Personal Precautions:** Wear gloves, eye protection; avoid skin contact; avoid inhaling vapors if heated.
- **Environmental Precautions:** Prevent jelly from entering waterways or drains; can form oily films.
- **Cleanup Methods:** Remove solid/semi-solid with shovel; absorb any liquid portions with inert materials; place in suitable containers; wash residue with hot water/detergent; dispose of waste via approved method.

7) Handling and Storage

- **Handling:** Avoid heating above necessary; avoid generating vapors; keep containers closed; avoid contamination.
- **Storage:** Store in cool, dry, ventilated area; keep away from heat sources; protect from direct sunlight; use clean, sealed containers.
- **Temperature:** Store ideally at ambient (e.g. 5-40 °C) unless specified.

8) Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

- **Occupational Exposure Limits:** Monitor any oil mist or hydrocarbon vapors per local regulations.
- **Engineering Controls:** Ventilation advisable when heating; closed systems if feasible.
- **PPE:**
 - Safety glasses / goggles
 - Gloves resistant to hydrocarbon oil/wax (nitrile or similar)
 - Protective clothing to avoid skin contact (long sleeves)
 - Respirator if vapors/fumes exceed permissible exposure



9) Physical & Chemical Properties (Typical / Batch-Dependent)

Property	Value / Range*
Appearance	Semi-solid / jelly-like waxy paste; viscous, pliable at ambient temperature
Odor	Very mild, neutral or nearly odorless
Softening / Drop Point	e.g. ~40-60 °C (actual value needed)
Pour Point	e.g. ~-10 to 0 °C (depending on wax/oil ratio)
Density	~0.90-0.95 g/cm ³ (depending on formulation)
Solubility	Insoluble in water; soluble in hydrocarbons and petroleum solvents
Flash Point (molten)	>200 °C (lab data required)
Thermal Stability	Heat resistance up to formulation limit; minimal separation when heated below limit

*These are example ranges; actual batch data should be used.

10) Stability & Reactivity

- **Stability:** Stable under intended use and storage conditions.
- **Conditions to avoid:** Extreme heat, open flame, strong oxidizing agents.
- **Incompatible Materials:** Strong oxidizers, acids, halogens, moisture ingress if formulation not water-blocking.
- **Hazardous decomposition products:** Smoke, CO, CO₂, potentially low molecular hydrocarbons if overheated.

11) Toxicological Information

- **Acute Toxicity:** Low in non-heated state.
- **Skin:** May cause irritation with prolonged contact.
- **Eyes:** Can irritate.
- **Inhalation:** Vapors/fumes when heated may irritate respiratory tract.
- **Chronic Effects:** Repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis; exposure to degraded / oxidized product may increase risk.



12) Ecological Information

- **Aquatic Toxicity:** May harm aquatic organisms if large release; oil component can be toxic.
- **Persistence & Degradability:** Wax/oil hydrocarbon mixture will degrade slowly; wax fractions particularly persistent.
- **Bioaccumulation:** Possible for lighter hydrocarbon fractions.
- **Environmental Fate:** Likely to form films on water; may settle or persist in soil or sediment.

13) Disposal Considerations

- Reuse where possible; dispose of as oily industrial waste.
- Incinerate in approved facilities.
- Disposal in landfill only if allowed and the material is solidified and non-leachable.
- Packaging (drums) should be cleaned or disposed of per regulation.

14) Transport Information

- **UN Number:** Usually non-hazardous for solid/semi-solid; molten product or vapors may change classification.
- **Proper Shipping Name:** Cable Jelly or Cable Filling Compound (if generic).
- **Hazard Class / Packing Group:** To be assigned if flash point or vapor hazard present.
- **Marine Pollutant:** Possible due to hydrocarbon content; refer to local transport regulations.

15) Regulatory Information

- Must comply with GHS safety labels, local health & safety, environmental regulations.
- If used in telecommunications or electrical cable applications, ensure product meets standards for flame retardancy, oxidation, dielectric compatibility as required.



16) Other Information

- **Revision Date:** [Insert date]
- **Prepared by:** Basekim Technical / Safety Team
- **Disclaimer:** This document is based on current knowledge and typical product attributes. Batch-specific lab values must be used for any legal, safety, or technical specification.